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If possible, the contention between the Cleveland and Hill combatants in New York and elsewhere becomes more angry and revengeful every day.

MR. MATTHEWS having come out for Governor we trust he will stay out, and not, like the groundhog, go back into his hole when he sees his shadow.

As a matter of fact Senator Hill was not invited to take a hand in the Rhode Island contest. It was to be fought and won under the Cleveland banner. It was fought, but not won.

THE free-cotton-tie bill reverses the Democratic theory of free raw materials. Duty is continued on iron-ore and pig-iron, while it is taken from the finished product, the iron or steel cot-

If it is true that ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, was objectionable to the Chinese government because he voted for the exclusion bill, it will be difficult to find one who will be acceptable to the Emperor.

THE Democratic House has given, so far as it can, the Southern planter free ties and bags into which to put his cotton, and to the Eastern manufacturer it has given free wool; but from the Northern farmer it has taken 10 cents a pound from the price of his wool.

THE latest ticket to meet with favor in Democratic circles is Palmer and Flower. It is claimed by some that this combination meets the demand for "a good Western man" and would dispose of the Hill-Cleveland trouble in New York. If Democrats can be happy with that ticket Republicans would not ob-

EX- SENATOR SEWELL, of New Jersey, says of President Harrison: "He has disappointed both his friends and his foes, and has shown as much brains as any President since Lincoln; and the Indiana statesman, in my view, is really stronger now than he was when first a candidate." Public opinion seems to be running that way.

SECRETARY MATTHEWS, in many respects, would be an improvement on Mr. Shanklin, but he has the rather objectionable habit of legislating all by himself when the blundering Legislature has adjourned. If he could have revised his Legislature's tax law, he would have delivered his party out of a great evil which now overshadows it.

THE Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture says in his April crop report that "Kansas starts out with highly-favored conditions for a prosperous crop this year." This will be bad news for the Peffers, Simpsons and other Kansas calamityites in Congress. They should try and smuggle some new variety of chinch bug or other wheat destroyer into Kansas.

It may be that the story that Isaac Pusey Gray, when a soldier, compelled a Kentucky Democrat and rebel to go on "all fours" and bleat like a sheep is the cause of Mr. Cleveland's prejudice against him. If all those in the North who were hostile to the Lincoln government had been compelled to betake themselves to such ridiculous and degrading locomotion Mr. Cleveland would have been one of the victims.

DURING the first two months of 1891, before the Harrison trade arrangement relative to Cuba, 5,753 bags of American flour and 56,255 bags of European flour were received by that island. During the first two months of 1893, under the Harrison arrangement, 83,643 bags of American and 160 bags of European flour were received in Cuba. And yet there are those who declare that the reciprocity features of the McKinley law are of no benefit to American pro-

THE New York Chamber of Commerce, in tendering Whitelaw Reid a banquet of welcome, resolved that as minister to France Mr. Reid "had shown diplomatic qualities of the first order in the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty which opens the large market of that prosperous republic to one of the most important of American products; and further, in the arrangement of an extradition treaty to protect the people of our respective countries from the criminal classes of either." In other words, this body of business men see that the work of the administration in opening foreign markets is of great value to the

DISPATCHES from Oklahoma state that among the throng of intending settlers waiting for an opportunity to rush into the new lands soon to be opened are a large number of negroes from the South.

means of exaggerated and false promises. Many of them are entirely destitute and dependent on charity. No doubt they will have to endure many hardships before they succeed in getbut they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they have "a white man's chance." Even if it should take the adults the rest of their lives to get a start, they will have the satisfaction of feeling that they leave their children in a country where their rights will be recognized and they themselves treated as freemen and citizens.

CLEVELAND AND INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

It was an open secret before the last Democratic national convention that Mr. Cleveland, then President, was determined that ex-Governor Gray should not occupy the second place on the ticket. He selected Judge Thurman, but it was not so much because he preferred Thurman as that he did not want Gray. And now there is a report that he does not want the Indiana ex-Governor on the ticket. Is this because he has had experience with one Indiana man as Vice-president and wants no more? Because Mr. Hendricks, as Vicepresident, asked a few favors for his friends, he was snubbed by Mr. Cleveland and his character and fame as a Democrat were ignored from the date of his election as Vice-president until he was in his grave. Probably Mr. Cleveland fears that ex-Governor Gray, if he should be Vice-president, would interfere with the "personal comfort" of the great "Stuffed" by insisting that a few Indiana Democrats who were his friends should receive some favors. Mr. Cleveland prefers that the gentlemen who cross themselves when they speak his name-Shanklin, Morss, Ball, Frenzel et al.shall name proper persons to receive his favors in the event of his election which is very remote. Mr. Cleveland furnishes the only recent illustration of one man dictating to a whole party. It is a clear case of the tail wagging the

THE DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR.

The Sugar Trust has not been a favorite with the people of this country at large since it put up the price of sugar more than a cent a pound and kept it up until competition and the Mc-Kinley law broke its monopoly. Now it has bought Spreckels out, paying him twice or three times as much as his refinery was worth, in order to control the price of sugar at the half a cent a pound which the McKinley law puts upon refined. Having done this, the Sugar Trust can claim no consideration from the people of this country, and cannot find fault if the duty on refined sugar is removed entirely. It fought free sugar as long as it could in the Congress that passed the McKinley law, and in the previous Congress retained high duties on sugar because the leading members of the Sugar Trust are Democrats, and its president contributed \$50,000 to the Cleveland campaign fund. And now it has been announced that the trust will advance the price of sugar something like a half cent. The wholesale grocers have rebelled, and there is a movement to start outside refineries. Now the trust is an outlaw from New York, where charters under which it was acting were revoked by the courts because they were used to public injury rather than its benefit. It could have no existence to-day but for the cover which New Jersey gives to all trusts by permitting them to organize under its laws. Any duty imposed on sugar is a tax, because it is not produced in this country; consequently, when a combine uses the slight advantage given refiners to put up the price it would seem right to put refined sugar on the free list. And it may be done.

AN INCIDENT IN GEN. SHERMAN'S CAREER

Hon. George C. Gorham's letter to Senator Sherman recalls an incident in the closing days of the war that caused considerable excitement at the time and has been much discussed at intervals since. It would have caused even more excitement at the time of its occurrence had it not been in the midst of other events of such tremendous importance as to be partially overshadowed.

There is no doubt that General Sherman did propose terms of peace with General Johnston which were entirely inadmissible and so palpably wrong that they were promptly repudiated by the government at Washington. There is also no doubt that Senator Sherman was in error in supposing that the rejection of the Sherman-Johnston a greement was due to passion and prejudice on the part of persons who did not represent the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln or General Grant.

In order to realize the effect produced by the publication of the agreement one must recall the temper of the North and the passions of the time. The rebellion had collapsed and the Confederacy was going to pieces. Lee's army had surrendered and Jefferson Davis was a fugitive. Lincoln had been assassinated and the country was in a storm of excitement. At this time came the news from North Carolina that Generals Sherman and Johnston had agreed on a basis of peace, the terms of which astonished the country beyond measure. More than a month before Gen. Grant had telegraphed to Washington that General Lee had requested a conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace. Mr. Lincoln, after reading the dispatch, wrote with his own hand the following reply, which was signed by the Secretary of War

and sent to Grant:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865, 12 P. M. Lientenant-general Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. This dispatch, be it remembered, was written by Mr. Lincoln nearly six weeks before his death, and by his order sent | ed by Mr. Cleveland himself, who, dur-

surrender and Lincoln's assassination. the news burst on the country that Gen. Sherman had made an agreement with Johnston which embraced a recognition of Southern State governments, the ting a foothold in the new Territory, | guaranty of personal and political rights to the late rebels, and a general amnesty "so far as the executive power of the United States can command." By this agreement General Sherman attempted to do precisely what Lincoln had told Grant, more than a month before, that he must not do, viz., decide upon political questions. The announcement of the agreement was met with a storm of disapproval throughout the North. It was universally regarded as a terrible blunder on General Sherman's part. The New York Tribune said in an editorial on the subject:

The repeatedly reported surrender of Johnston to Sherman turns out, on full development, a queer bit of diplomacy, whence you can hardly guess whether Johnston was to surrender to Sherman or Sherman to Johnston. As it was by its terms conditional, to be valid only in case of its approval at Washington, it has, of course, been disapproved, and General Grant sent down post-haste to Raleigh to take charge of affairs in North Carolina and preclude any more blunders.

A Washington dispatch of April 22,

A Cabinet meeting was called at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by General Grant and by every member of the Cabinet.

Not even the excitement caused by the assassination of Lincoln could prevent the people from expressing their strong disapproval of General Sherman's mistake. In order to define the position of the government and allay public excitement, Secretary Stanton published a statement that "the proceeding of General Sherman was unapproved for the following reasons." Nine reasons were given, one being that the proposed agreement "gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition." At the same time Sherman was ordered to "resume hostilities at the earliest moment." General Grant was ordered to "proceed immediately to the headquarters of General Sherman and direct operations against the enemy." The order to Grant contained the following para-

The instruction given you by the late President Abraham Lincoln, on the 3d of March, by my telegraph of that date, addressed to you, expresses substantially the views of President Andrew Johnson, and will be observed by General Sherman. A copy is herewith appended.

General Grant reached Sherman's headquarters on the morning of April 24 and directed the latter to give Johnston notice of the immediate resumption of hostilities. To this notice Johnston replied with an offer to surrender, which was approved by Grant, and the surrender took place April 26.

These facts and other contemporaneous history prove beyond a doubt that General Sherman's first agreement with General Johnston was strongly disapproved by the people as well as the President and his Cabinet. It came very near making General Sherman not only unpopular, but distrusted. Some people even believed the charge of the Richmond correspondent of the London Times that Sherman was scheming to become dictator, so wild and unreasonable are popular suspicions in times of great excitement. The New York Tribune, adverting to this rumor, said, editorially:

General Sherman has done an unwise thing unquestionably, but a thing perfecty characteristic of the man. But, wise or foolish, he left it open for the decision of the government at Washington, which, had it been meant to be a treasonable thing, he certainly would not have done.

All is well that ends well, and Johnston's surrender on terms approved by Grant brought the censure of Sherman to a speedy end. But the fact remains that as a soldier he did make a stupendous blunder in trying to settle political problems.

It is not in any spirit of levity that we place in juxtaposition the following quotations from two Democratic papers, but simply to show how broad and catholic a political party must be that can harbor such diverse organs: From the Indianapolis;

From the New York Sun. Mr. Cleveland embod- The exposure of the ies a great issue, and as Claumant's campaign of such is the natural can-humbug is now comdidate of his party. He plete. His sole hope cannot be set aside has been to get the nom-without, in a large ination by means of the measure, discrediting votes of delegates from this issue. The Indiana States that are surely Democracy is for him Republican, and on the for President because it theory that he was believes in this issue, strong in the East and and doubts whether the Northwest. But the campaign for tariff re-theory has form can be successful-proved. The delegates ly conducted if the lead-from Republican States ng exponent of tariff like Rhode Island and reform is not placed at Kansas will be aware the head of the column. long before the conven-

tion meets that the doubtful and Democratic States have a right to decide who the caudidate shall be. If a man were wanted to and some of the Democratic States for the Republicans, the Claim-ant would be the first

THE New York Herald congratulates the country over the fact that on Friday the first plate of American-made nickel-steel armor ever used was placed on the war ship Monterey. This outand-out free-trade advocate, in the same connection, says:

This indicates much more than the completion of one ship; it marks the beginning of our independence of other nations in armored ship-building.

This is excellent, but when the Herald attributes this result to ex-Secretary Whitney in any considerable degree the facts do not sustain it. To the Republicans in Congress who insisted that provision should be made for making American plates and armor, backed by Samuel J. Randali and a handful of Democrats who were protectionists, is this independence of other nations due. If the general free-trade policy of the Clevelandites had carried the day our war ships would have been covered with an inferior foreign-made plate and armed with imported guns.

A STORY comes from Providence to the effect that when Mr. Cleveland arrived there a number of his superheated admirers proposed to detach the horses from the landau reserved for him and haul it themselves. It was prevent-

riage alone; I don't want to be drawn about by asses instead of horses." This is denied by some of Mr. Cleveland's friends, but if he made the remark it is very much to his credit.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has addressed some verses to Lady Henry Somerset. One stanza reads thus:

Lady Henry So merset, Whether we are "dry" or "wet," We have learned thy name to love, All but Gladstone's name above.

A careful reading of the entire poem compels the conclusion that Miss Willard is likely to do less injury to the world by promptly abjuring verse-writing and returning to third-party politics.

A SUSAN B. ANTHONY souvenir spoon has that lady's likeness and name engraved upon the bowl, and on the handle are the words "political equality." Susan is said to be very proud of the spoon, and if she can be satisfied with political equality of that sort in place of the real article perhaps it is just as well.

W. R., Arctic, Ind .: For information con cerning civil-service examinations, address John T. Doyle, secretary Civil-service Commission, Washington, D. C.

To the Editor of the Indianapoils Journal: What is the debt of Indiana; also that of In dianapolis and Marion county? What proportion of the State debt was caused by Democrats and what by Republicans? READER.

According to the last report of the State Auditor the State debt was \$8,540,615, drawing \$273,825 a year interest. This debt was created entirely by the Democratic party. When the Republicans came into power in 1860, the debt was \$10,179,267. Between 1860 and 1870 the Republicans reduced it to \$1,167,507. Between 1870 and 1880 the Democrats increased it \$830,671, and between 1880 and 1890 they increased it to the present figures. The debt of the city of Indianapolis is \$1,405,500, and that of Marion county is \$900,000.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Does the face of the bonds of the United States declare that the interest is payable in gold or

The outstanding four-per-cent. bonds declare on their face that principal and in terest are payable in the standard coin of the United States at the date of the passage of the act authorizing their issue, July 14

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. Has there been a call for the return of all silver quarters of the coinage of 1892! 2. Is there any premium on them? There has been no such call.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THERE are but six survivors left of th men who for three years suffered the tor tures of cold and starvation in the expedition to Lady Franklin bay. The best known of them all is Gen. A. W. Greely, now chief signal officer.

To get a Cross of Merit it is only neces sary to take a trip into the interior of Africa. Frau Rosa Holub, the wife of the African explorer, has just returned from such an expedition, and upon her recital of the hardships she endured she received the Cross of Merit from the Emperor of Aus-

MISS BIRD, the indefatigable traveler, met Miss Marianne North (quite as indefatigable) after Miss Bird had become Mrs. Bishop. Miss North asked, "Shouldn't you like to go to New Guinea?" and Mrs. Bishop answered, "Oh, yes; but I am married now, and New Guinea is not the sort of place one could take a man to.' It is a popular superstition that great

financiers never permit sentiment to enter into their business transactions, yet Baron Hirsch, so it is reported, is going to sell his immensely valuable Austrian estates and sever all his connections with the empire of Francis Joseph simply because he was black-balled at the Vienna Jockey Club.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON says that he will act no more in the old comedies. He took them up in order to show that he was perfectly able to play with finish and effect other roles besides Rip Van Winkle, and having accomplished that design and doubled his large fortune, he will return to Rip and play nothing else during the rest of his

THE Western Reserve Historical Society the oldest and meet important organization of its class in Ohio, has concluded the deal by which it secures the three-story stone block formerly occupied by the Society for Savings in Cleveland. It will be used to accommodate the valuable library and museum of this association, which are among the most notable in the West, but have long been cramped for room. The property is located on the public square and valued at \$80,000.

MR. HIRAM MAXIM, the well-known American inventor, is still busy at Crayford, England, in constructing his flying machine, or rather his apparatus "for ascertaining how much power is actually required to perform flight with a screw-driven aeroplane." He says that the most intricate part is the apparatus for keeping the machine on an even keel while flying. The idea is to make it do what the brain does for the bird. The apparatus is described as consisting of one very large plane with smaller ones attached to it. Mr. Maxim declares that his only anxiety is as to whether his engines will be strong enough.

SENATOR SHERMAN has acquired a reputation for austerity and coldness of manner that will last during his life, but in the society of his intimates and in the privacy of his home he is reputed to be a most coridial and agreeable man. His voice is pleasing, and he is an entertaining talker. Most people do not remember that at the outbreak of the war Senator Sherman came nearembarking on a military career, when he became an aid-de-camp on General Scott's staff, and raised a brigade in Ohio. Had he remained in service until the peace of Appomattox a comparison of his own with his brother's success as a soldier would have furnished a most interesting topic for historians.

THE OPPOSITION TO GRAY.

A Prominent Democratic Organ Sounds Note of Warning.

Chicago Herald. The opposition of the Cleveland Democrats in Indiana to the candidacy of ex-Governor Gray for the presidential nomination of his party will occasion consider-

As to whether the opposition is wise there can be no difference of opinion. It is undoubtedly a mistake, because its effect upon the party organization in the State will be bad. After Mr. Cleveland's failure to secure an indorsement from his own State as a candidate for President, the friends of Gray will naturally resent an attempt to force instructions for the ex-President in Indiana over the claims of an Indiana candidate.

Even if Cleveland had secured the New York delegation, it would still be an unwise policy for his managers to antagonize Gray. The friends of the latter were entirely willing to make an amicable arrangement as to how the vote of the State should be cast. They asked only that it be given to Gray for a few ballots, when, if his nomination appeared improbable, it should go to Cleveland. The humiliation to which the Cleveland

following seeks to subject Governor Gray is apparently without excuse. He is a worthy Democrat, and, as a candidate for President, has been modest and without offense. He is a man of character and ability, and his strength as a party leader in Indiana has been repeatedly demonstrated. He is, perh aps, not the strongest candidate who might be nominated for President, but there can be no justification for the attempt to destroy his chances as a candidate at his own home.

Democrats and the Silver Issue.

Harper's Weekly. The utmost that can be said is that the Democratic majority of the House could not prevail against the Democratic minority combined with the Republicans. It may be said truly on the Democratic stump who have been induced to come by to Grant. After Lee's unconditional | ing the excitement, said: "Let the car- | this year that the Democratic House did | an Australian ballet

not pass a free-silver bill. But it will be only a part of the trath, the whole of which is that the Democratic majority favored and still favors such a bill. So far, therefore, as this question alone is concerned, the Democrats enter the campaign at a great disadvantage. In an election of such complex issues and tendencies the most independent voter may not yet see clearly how, upon the whole, it would be better to vote. But one thing is certainly evident, whatever heresy upon the question of the currency may prevail among Republicans, the experience of this Congress has demonstrated that disastrons enrrency legislation is much more probable under Democratic than under Republican dominance.

An Oppressive Law.

Madison Courier. The closer the practical workings of the new tax law are examined the more transparent becomes the iraudulent claim of the Democrats that it is in the interest of the poor man and the clearer the demonstration that they are attempting to deceive when they pretend that whatever of increase in taxation it causes will be borne alone by the rich and by corporations. There is not a foot of railroad in Milton township, this county; nor is there a single corporation or any particularly wealthy men. On the contrary, the people of that township are mostly in moderate circumstances, and there are many families whose possessions consist solely of a few acres of tobacco land, a horse or two and their household goods. These people can hardly make ends meet, even by the closest economy, and any additional burden put upon them in the way of increased taxation is a hardship indeed.

An examination of the tax duplicate shows that the assessment of property in Milton township has been increased by the new law \$151,600; that the tax collecta-ble from this strictly farming community for the year 1891 is \$1,264.06 more than for the year 1890, and that the State tax has been increased 58 per cent., or from \$1,350.46 to \$2,130.95.

West Virginia Is Republican. Interview with Secretary Elkins

"Are you going to run for Governor in West Virginia this fall?" "I have not yet been asked," replied Secretary Elkins, "and therefore would rather not pass upon that question just now. We elected General Goff three years ago by a clear majority, but they counted him out. It is a fact that no certificate of the result of that election has ever been filed. It would show a Goff majority. I believe that it can be made a Republican State this fall, and that we can elect a Legislature that will send a Republican to the United States Senate. To my mind that is the important point to work to, for with our narrow majority in the Senate no opmember.

Lo, the Poor Sheep.

The assessors of this county appear to have it in for sheep. The rate of assessment agreed upon is \$5 per head. While there may be a great many blooded sheep in the county, yet if all the flocks were marketed to-day they would not average \$4. Between the proposed free-wool bill in Congress, bringing the farmers in competition with the wools of South America and Australia, where sheep are worth 25 cents a head, and the tax assessor, the Montgomery county flock-master receives poor encouragement to continue in the business.

A Commendable Movement.

Boston Journal. The Republican clubs in our colleges and universities have become so numerous-w do not know that there are any Democratic clubs-that it is proposed to hold a national convention of these organizations, on May 17. at the University of Michigan. Committees are already at work to weld these clubs into a national league, and to form Republican clubs at all of the important institutions where there are now none in existence. The national convention at Ann Arbor promises to be a notable gathering.

An Oklahoma Appeal,

The starved-out settlers on the sun-baked. blizzard-swept, God-forsaken plains of the Northwest should emigrate to the undulating, forest-hemmed prairies of B county, Oklahoma, and thaw out their weatherbeaten hides, fill up their contracted stomachs and establish permanent, pleasant homes in a country where the roses bloom and the crickets chirp the year around, and the bluebirds singing in the bush abound.

The Massachusetts Democracy.

Boston Journal. The failure of the convention to indorse Cleveland's nomination with any approach to unanimity will disgust hundreds and thousands of wavering voters in the State. The acrimony and tumult which characterized the proceedings will also disgust them. The whole situation confirms the opinion which we expressed some weeks ago, that the "tariff-reform" movement had reached high-water mark in this State, and that henceforth its tendency would be steadily

downward. Parkhurst's Mistake.

Pittsburg Post Dr. Parkburst has inflicted an act of wrong on all who are within his influence. and on many thousands more who wil only read of his detective orgies, that a thousand lifetimes of pulpit service can hardly repair. It is difficut to keep within proper bounds in writing of this disgraceful incident, and it is bad the truth cannot be more plainly spoken as a warning to all tempted to adopt the Parkhurst line.

Solving the Labor Problem.

A new solution of the wage problem has been brought forward in Belfast, Me. A shopkeeper hired a clerk and paid him \$4 for the first week. At the end of the second week the clerk was surprised when he re-ceived only \$3, and he asked the reason of the cut down. "Why," responded the shopkeeper. "you know mere about the business now, and the work must come easier to you."

A Case of Reciprocity.

Boston Transcript. A committee of Russian workingmen say that the cargo of the Indiana, Philadel phia's relief ship, will be the means of saying forty thousand lives in the famine district. The American people were glad to see a Russian fleet in our harbors nearly thirty years ago, and the relief fleet loaded with American food for distressed Russia is about the noblest reciprocity we could

It so Appears.

Chicago Evening Journal With a wise and vigorous campaign, with a fair use of all the political elements at the command of the Republican partywith the inevitable Democratic faction wrangles and fights, it appears probable that President Harrison will be re-elected by a greater majority than he received when he was first a candidate.

Yes, It Needs a Rehearsal.

Things are quieting down in Indiana where the Democrats propose to produce harmony by making the Gray boom merely an introductory overture to the Cleveland symphony, all Hill notes will be ac-cidentals. This makes a very pretty score, but there is likely to be some trouble in the orchestra.

Expert Testimony.

"Dishonesty in politics," says the Providence Journal. "doesn't pay." Such posi-tive expert testimony from such a high magwamp source will doubtless attract attention.

Order of the Day. Chicago Tribune.

Atchison Daily Glote.

Fourth commandment (for this week only): Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, and the seventh put on thy Easter bonnet and go to church.

A Religious Function.

An Atchinson religious woman recently entertained a gnest who was visiting her by giving a prayer meeting in her honor. The General Impression.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Since the Rhode Island election the gearing of the Cleveland machine has slipped several cogs.

Where Parkhurst Would Shine. Washington Post.

Dr. Parkhurst would be a great card in | bigoted and more generously conducted

WILL FIGHT TO THE FINISH

Democratic Presidential Row Has Become a Life-and-Death Struggle.

Forcing the State Candidates to Take Sides

-Myers Announces Himself-Shank-

lin's Kind Advice to Gray.

There is no longer the faintest ides of a compromise between the Cleveland and Gray factions of the Indiana Democracy. Such a thing is absolutely out of the question since the Cleveland boomers took advantage of the gag rule to everlastingly sit upon Uncle Isaac Gray in the Marion county convention. It must now be a fight to the finish, and the finish will come one way or the other at the State convention on April 21. Gray must fight for his political existence, and a number of able Democratic politicians throughout the State, who have cast their fortunes with him, must stand or fall by the result. On the other side are other able Democratio politicians, notably Thomas Taggart, chairman of the State committee, and at least two Democratic newspapers, the Indianapolis News and Sentinel, that must either win or flatten out very completely. The feeting on both sides has been wrought up to such a high pitch that it is impossible for the candidates for State offices to hold a neutral position. Shanklin realized this fact, as did Mortimer Nye, and both placed themselves on the Cleveland side of the line. Notwithstanding Matthews's announcement that he is the candidate of no faction, the pressure that pushed him to the front was from Gray's friends, and the logic of the situaof a Gray figure-head. The Cleveland crowd would be willing to sacrifice Shanklin and nominate Matthews as a sop to the Gray element, if the latter would consent

presidency or nothing. The Sentinel will oppose Matthews as much as it dares, and will endeavor to defeat Sydney R. Moon for Reporter of the Supreme Court, whom it holds largely responsible for forcing Matthews to annonnce himself.

to Cleveland instructions, but it is now

Uncle Isaac's turn to thirst for blood and he

will have a square indorsement for the

That Newspaper List. A reporter of the Journal noticed that Judge Jordan had a bundle of newspapers in his hands while he was trying to secure recognition from the chairman of the convention on Saturday. A Journal reporter asked the Judge yesterday what papers they were. He replied that they were copies of thirteen Democratic papers of the State which the Sentinel had in its Cleveland list, but which had declared for Gray since the "racket" commenced. He also said that he was authorized by Oscar Henderson, the editor of the Kokomo Dispatch. to say that his paper was "not properly in the Cleveland list." The Judge remarked that he was surprised to find that the Sentinel does not exchange with the New Albany Public Press, the Shelbyville Democrat, the Jeffersonville National Demecrat and other Gray papers which do not appear in its lists, and that it has also ignored the German Telegraph of this city, which is for Gray. He was also surprised that the Sentinel had been unable to classify the Lafayette Journal and seven other papers in its Monday's list, which are pronounced for Governor Gray. The fact is, the Judge said, the large majority of the Democratic press of Indiana is for sending a Gray delegation to Chicago.

He Has Had Enough. W. H. Bellmore says his controversy and encounter with John Higgins did not occur at the primary, which was held in Higgins's house. The latter ordered all the opposition out, and they then retired elsewhere and elected delegates. The encounter occurred at a casual meeting on South Illinois street, after the returns were made to the central committee. Bellmore's head is still in bandages. He says he has taken all the degrees in Democracy that he

Doesn't Know What Hurt Him. Mike Farrell doesn't know yet what hit him in the Democratic county convention Saturday. Farrell was asked yesterday

how he thought it came about. "H'm! I don't know," said be. "I seemed to have an awful lot o' fellows agin me in that convention, didn't If Don't know how it happened. Some of the fellows who voted against me are sorry for it now, I guess."

Commissioner Hunter expressed sympathy for his able confrere.

To Get Quarters.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, Hon. W. T. Durbin, of Anderson, and Mesars. Roscoe Hawkins, William L. Taylor and Harry C. Adams, of this city, left for Minneapolis, where they will make all the necessary arrangements for the Indiana delegation at the Republican national convention. Secretary Frank Milliken was to have gone, but illness prevented, and Mr. Adams went in his place.

Myers Announces Himself. Claude Matthews had no sooner publicly announced himself as a candidate for Governor than W. R. Myers, ex-Secretary of State, announces himself a candidate for Secretary of State. The announcement was made through the columns of the major Democratic organ, the Sentinel being ignored. Mr. Myers, in his letter, frankly acknowledges that he was waiting

for Matthews to clear the track. Was Not Held.

The colored Republican meeting which was to have been held at Odd-fellows' Hall on Indiana avenue, last night, did not occur, owing to disappointment in securing the hall. The time of the meeting will be

Disinterested Advice. Evansville Courter.

The Courier again urges Governor Gray to bow to the manifest will of the Democratic people of Indiana and as the chairman of the State delegation to Chicago second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Such action on his part will go far to restore his former prestige as a sagacious political leader. It must be plain to him and to everybody else that no possible combination of politicians can defeat the determined effort of the Indiana Democracy to have Indiana's vote at Chicago recorded for Cleveland. If Governor Gray is being advised differently by anybody the advice is contrary to his own personal interests, for the Indiana Democracy refuses now, as it has always refused, to be led by anybody where it does not wish to go.

Mark That!

Lefayette Times (Dem.) Mr. Cleveland may well pray to be delivered from some of his Indiana friendsespecially the men who seem to be running his campaign. There are breakers ahead, and the man who will be responsible for any disaster that may occur is the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, who seems to bave zeal without discretion. The effort of the Sentinel to puch poob Governor Gray and drive him off the track will be resented by some of the best Democrats in the State, who believe in fair play. It is certainly poor politics. Governor Gray will have the instructions of the State convention-or there will be a fight. Mark

Could Not Get a Hearing.

Judge Stotsenburg, of New Albany, has written a very earnest letter in favor of Isaac P. Gray's nomination to the presidency. It was sent to the Indianapolis Sentinel for publication, but inasmuch as that paper only admits to its columns matter favorable to the perpetual candidate, the Judge's able letter was rejected. It will, however, see davlight in some less